

danger. If they continue to turn a deaf ear to the voice of remonstrance, until the slaves, having lost all hope of a peaceful deliverance, & goaded on to desperation, shall attempt to gain their freedom by blood-shed, our skirts are clear, "Their blood shall be upon their own head."

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION,
N. Y. Feb. 28, 1842.

To our Patrons.

That the slave who has toiled for years, unpaid by his master, may take from him so much as is absolutely necessary in order to recover his liberty, no man of sense will deny. The right of self-defence authorizes this. Justice sanctions it. The instinct of the master himself tells him it is right. If he were a slave, he feels that he would do no less. But, may the escaping slave take in a free state what he deems absolutely necessary to secure his liberty? We think not. The citizens of the free states, (we speak of the mass,) have not deprived him of his liberty—have not wrested from him his hard earnings. If he takes from them, he takes what is not his. Again; they do not war upon him (we still speak of the mass.) They will throw no obstacle in the way of his escape—generally they will afford him facilities. No right of self-defence, therefore, warrants him in appropriating to his own use, without their consent, any thing that is theirs.

We object further to this part of the Address, not only because it inculcates immorality, but, because, if the advice be generally followed by fugitives, it will do them mischief. Perhaps more slaves escape through Ohio than any other State. Should they fall into the habit of taking horses and wagons, or whatever else they might deem absolutely necessary to their flight, their depredations would create deep prejudice, and awaken an active hostility on the part of thousands, now passive or consenting to their escape. Honesty is the best policy. Both enjoin them to lay hands on no man's property.— Let them be scrupulous in this matter, and their friends will multiply. Let them follow the advice of the Address, and obstacles innumerable will be thrown in their path.

United States, that the persons on board the *Brig Creole*, when she reached the high seas, were no longer under the laws of Virginia, but of the United States, and in resuming their rights, violated none of the latter; that all attempts to regain possession of, or re-enslave said persons are unauthorized by the constitution; and that all attempts to exert our National influence in favor of the coast-wise slave-trade, or to place this nation in an attitude of maintaining a commerce in human beings, are subversive of the rights, and injurious to the feelings and interests of the free states, unauthorized by the Constitution, and prejudicial to the National character.¹²

Are not these declarations true? Which of them is false? Have not slaveholders told us again and again, that slavery is a state institution—that Congress has no power over it at all? And is not this the ground taken throughout the

nat.

Mr. WELLER rose and moved to amend the Journal by adding thereto the following:

"That before the previous question had been sustained by the House, (and whilst the same was under his control, as the mover,) Mr. WELLER offered to withdraw the previous question if his colleague (Mr. GIBBINGS) would rise and say that he wished to be heard. The said J. H. GIBBINGS making no response thereto, the vote was then taken on sustaining the previous question."

Mr. P. O. GOODE rose to offer an amendment.
 Mr. WELLER said he intended to move the previous question.
 The SPEAKER said the gentleman's colleague [Mr. GOODE] had obtained the floor to offer an amendment.
 Mr. GOODE then moved the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. WELLER:
 That the bill be read a third time.

SUC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly & willingly elude or hinder such claimant, his agent, or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent, or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall either for the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; which may be recovered by, and for the benefit of such claimant, by an action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; leaving moreover to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for, or on account of the said injuries, or either of them. [Approved February 12th 1793.]

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Our readers will recollect the ground taken last summer in the Philanthropist in regard to escaping slaves. We contended that fugitives from service or labor were reclaimable, in the states formed out of the North-west territory, only when they escaped from one of the "original states." The law of '93 makes provision for the reclamation of fugitives, who may have escaped into any of the states, or territories, from any other of the same. The question of the constitutionality of this part of the law, was not raised during the progress of the case between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and no decision was given especially with regard to it.

"I question whether reason could or would be-
unaided by either legislation or Lynch law, to combat
error in the United States, if you had to deal with a mul-
titude of journals connected with several large parties and
a great number of societies, spread every where, all con-
fessedly, strenuously, passionately laboring, by every
possible means, to substitute monarchy for republicanism,
or contract the regular working of your institutions,
both political and social. In Great Britain, the Social-
ists are persecuted and molested for their doctrines, & the
Christians, when they break out, experience legal pen-
alties as heavy as any inflicted here on journalists or
rioters. But these British malefactors are not at all as
dangerous, nor a whit more outrageous in their fiercest
animosity to the British Government, and established
order, than the revolutionary press of France, (in what
I include the Legitimists-) is to the present French mon-
archy. I say dangerous, if not met by laws, police, mil-
itaries, and a demonstrative resolution to employ them
in self-defense."

In a country where it is the established policy to crush Freedom of Opinion, there ought to be a free press. The Government that maintains itself only by chaining the press and using the bayonet, is nothing more than a systematized Lynch Law, and ought to be revolutionized. What think the good democrats of this country, who are so apt to quote the leaders of this anti-republican libeler against Trans-atlantic abolitionists—what think they of his beautiful ideas concerning the Liberty of the press and the rights of the people?

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

A singular correspondence between Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, and General Hamilton and Bernard E. Bee, agents or representatives, of Texas, has lately been published in the papers. A strong effort has been made on the part of these gentlemen to procure from the President a recognition of the independence of Texas. Bribery and other arts were resorted to. General Hamilton commences his letter by exhibiting himself in the double capacity of a citizen of the United States, and a minister of Texas. He offers five millions of dollars, as an indemnification to Mexico, together with two hundred thousand dollars, to be placed secretly at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican Government. And adds—if your Excellency desires peace at this price, address to me your answer at New Orleans, &c. A most insulting proposal, and one which, as we shall see, was replied to in a becoming manner by Santa Anna.

The letter of Barnard E. Bee, also citizen of the United States, is written in a friendly style. He expresses himself as satisfied that the prisoners taken at Santa Fe have been well treated—differing somewhat with the wrathful patriots of this country. As a dissuasive to hostile measures on the part of the President, he makes the following significant declaration.

"Never will you be able to conquer Texas, except (to use your own expression), in defiance of the United States, and of the laws of nations. All the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi will march upon Texas—they are familiar with fire arms, and their aim is certain. Thousands of them will pass the Sabine, as soon as they hear that Texas is invaded; the knot should then, be at once cut, as I told General Victoria, at the interview which I had with him at Vera Cruz. I do not entertain the slightest doubt of your determination, when I reflect upon the knowledge of the facts which you possess, and the experience you have acquired during your voyage through a part of the United States."

purpose of raising men and money to assist the revolution, while our country is at perfect peace with Mexico. Arms are openly furnished by our citizens, troops are raised in our borders and marched beyond the Sabine, to aid the rebellious subjects of this friendly power, in casting off its authority, and robbing it of its territory. American citizens claiming to be such, assume the first stations in the insurgent province, and the Government takes no effective measures to prevent these aggressions on the rights of a state, for which it professes friendship. On the contrary, states of this Union pass resolutions in favor of annexing the revolted territory to the Union; and the measure is solemnly attempted in Congress—and this too, while the Mexican Government is only prevented by intestine conflict from enforcing her rightful claim to it, motions from enforcing her rightful claim to it, which she never had abandoned. At last, Mexico, having secured quiet at home, announces her determination to recover her lost province. And how is she met? Several states of this Union (slaveholding of course) send on their resolves to Congress in favor of annexing it to the Union. American citizens are found connected with a hostile expedition against one of her cities, which proves a failure. Their imprisonment becomes the signal for a general war cry in this country against Mexico, as if she had not sufficient reason to act with severity towards the citizens of a country, that has systematically broken faith with her—when these citizens are caught in a hostile expedition. Then comes a letter from a distinguished citizen of this republic, insidiously attempting to bribe the Mexican President into a recognition of Texas; with another letter, from another prominent citizen of the Union, threatening Mexico with a disgorgement of the whole population of the Mississippi valley, should she attempt to maintain the integrity of her territory; and announcing that she can never reconquer Texas except in defiance of the United States. Then we have the political press of the country, striving to inflame the public mind against that state—laboring incessantly to excite sympathy for Texas,—public meetings called to arouse the war-spirit in behalf of this revolted province—appeals for volunteers and arms and money—and an Address of the Texian agent, published at Louisville, March 28th 1842, containing the following abominable appeal to the most sordid passions that can inflame the animal man.

"The Texians contemplate a visit to Mexico next fall, when an opportunity will offer to all, who are in Texas at that time, of conquering that Pays d'or, where the golden chandeliers, images, and furniture of one church, are estimated at five millions dollars."

This beautiful paragraph is contained in an Address to the people of the United States! This most christian nation is invited to a work of sacrilege and plunder on a state with which we are at peace. Such is the boasted magnanimity of these Texians—such the noble object of their glorious revolution—a revolution for liberty and independence forsooth—a revolution which has been compared to that, which under the blessing of Heaven, achieved the Liberties of this country!

In view of all this, the National Intelligence, a paper of high pretensions to truth and candor, with a cool audacity, which would astound any one not familiar with the polished hypocrisy of the Proslavery of this republic, remarks:—

"That towards the Government of the United States, Santa Anna has done manifest, if not willful injustice, in charging upon it a concurrence, in designs hostile to Mexico, or incompatible with friendly relations towards her. The intimation to whatever extent it may have been intended to be conveyed, is a gross libel on our country. The Government of the United States cannot control the actions of its citizens after they have passed into a foreign country; and some citizens of the United States were therefore undoubtedly engaged in the Texian Revolution."

Wonderful! It was but a few months since, that we heard an Honorable Judge, boast of the "hollow war," and the "emigrating corps," that were sent from Cincinnati to the aid of Texas, and did good work at the battle of San Jacinto!

In the correspondence referred to, Santa Anna shows himself impregnable to the arts of the two agents, and announces his purpose to reconquer Texas. Mr. Bee's scandalous threat that the population of the Mississippi valley would rush to the rescue, is replied to with becoming spirit.

"To the tumultuous (umultuaria) population of the valley of the Mississippi, with which you permit yourself to threaten me, we will oppose the population of our valleys and our mountains, of our towns and our large cities; that is, an aggregate population of eight millions of inhabitants, who, from a single announcement, may be so opened (sin em box) the hostility of a people friendly to Mexico, and bound to us by relations whose intimacy would forbid such aggressions. The civilized world will not learn without scandal that the inhabitants of the U. S., infringing their own laws and violating the most sacred international rights, support for a second time a usurpation which they have commenced and constantly supported, abusing and mocking the generosity with which the Mexicans bestowed upon their countrymen rich and coveted lands, and invited them to enjoy the benefit of their institutions. If Mexico should receive such hostility from those who call themselves her friends she will treat them as enemies in the field of battle. She will repel force by force, and she will appeal to the judgment of the Universe upon such an aggression, as unjust as it would be violent."

In reference to the attempt of General Hamilton to bribe him, he says—

"Your proposals of five millions of dollars for the reconquest of Texas is a miscalculation, and an act of audacity; permit me, sir, to add to you, that your offer of two hundred thousand dollars for the secret agents of the Government of Mexico is an insult and infamy unworthy of a gentleman."

Another paragraph in this letter shows that this barbarian, as some will style him, is far before the diplomatists with whom he is dealing, in sound policy, and principle too. It is a significant paragraph and should be well weighed by that section of our Union which has slumbering within it a magazine of combustible materials.

"In a different point of view, the question of Texas involves another of the greatest importance to the cause of humanity—that of slavery. Mexico, who has given

the noble and illustrious example of renouncing the in-crease of her wealth, and even the cultivation of her fields, that she may not see them fattened with the sweat, the blood, and the tears of the African race, will not recede in her course; and her efforts to recover a usurped territory will be blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the natural and inalienable rights of the human species."

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY.

Joseph Cable of the Jeffersonian, a Democratic paper in this State, occupies five columns in a late number, with a discourse on slavery and abolitionism. Two columns and a half are devoted to an exposition and enforcement of the natural rights of man, and the right of society to govern itself; a column and a half to an annihilative argument against abolitionism, and half a column to an expression of determined opposition to every species of tyranny, oppression and slavery.

The most amusing contradictions abound in the article. After having quoted the clause of the Declaration of Independence concerning unalienable rights, he says—

Here we have the "natural rights of man" plainly set forth, with the declaration, "that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." These are truths, not merely because the immortal Jefferson so declared them to be, but because they are eternal truths—they always did exist and always will exist; but it was left with our revolutionary fathers to declare them to mankind in a plain and tangible form as the basis of free government, and pledged their lives and sacred honors to sustain them; and it was, because these truths were in accordance with the eternal purposes of God that they were enabled to undergo the toils, sufferings and privations of a seven years' war, and finally prove triumphant. They are truths in every part of the world—Ireland, England, Germany, and elsewhere; yet the United States alone, assay to practice upon them. We, as a people, are not accountable for the stupidity of Africa and Asia, in their ignorance of these enlightened doctrines. It is left to this country alone to assert, that the "just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed."

It is then an eternal truth, that the slaves have an unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that, inasmuch as they have never given their consent to the government under which they live, it can exert no just power over them. It follows, on Mr. Cable's own principles, that the slaves are not bound to obedience, and may rightfully escape from their condition, or resist after the example of our forefathers, the oppressions they suffer. If they have an unalienable right to liberty, if the government has no just power over them, and if therefore, they have a perfect right to escape from their bondage, no man has a right to obstruct in any way their flight—but, on the contrary, is bound by the law, which commands him to love his neighbor as himself, to aid them in recovering their liberty. This conclusion is derived by a logical necessity from the premises of this good democrat. Hence any act, intended to obstruct the recovery of this natural right to liberty, is an outrage on the authority of the Creator, who has made it "unalienable;" and any oath among men to do such an act is necessarily null and void, for it is audaciously absurd to suppose that an appeal to God can authorize the infraction of his own law. Let Mr. Cable invalidate this conclusion, if he can. But, what is one of his objections to abolitionism? "It is demoralizing and criminal in its doctrine by asking those who are acting under the solemnities of an oath, to disregard that oath, and aid the slave in making his escape from his master!" Now admit, for a moment, that the citizens of the free states have bound themselves by an oath, not to aid, but to hinder a slave in escaping from his master, according to Mr. Cable's own principles, the oath is null and void. Were the Jews, who solemnly swore to take the life of Paul, bound by that oath? On the contrary, was it not their duty to break it? Is an oath against an innocent man's liberty or property more binding than against his life? If by swearing you can make one immoral act right, by the same act you can make every crime a virtue.

But, Mr. Cable knows that there is no such oath. The constitution of the United States, according to the late decision of the Supreme Court authorizes the master to arrest his slave wherever he may find him, but it imposes no duties whatever on the citizens of the free states, nor on the states themselves, other than to pass no laws discharging fugitive slaves from service or labor. The citizens of the free states are not bound by oath, by the constitution, or any agreement at all, not to aid the fugitive in escaping; so that Mr. Cable's objection under every aspect is perfectly inconclusive.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS A. S. SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of Chicago, Thursday, 26th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 26th, in the same place will be held a Liberty State Convention, at 8 o'clock A. M.; for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

The next Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Mt. Vernon, Knox co., Tuesday, seventh day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

We hope immediate measures will be taken in every part of the State to secure a large attendance. The advantages of Mt. Vernon as a place of meeting are manifold. Mr. Weed, pastor of the church there thus writes—

"1. Our people are very anxious to have the meeting here. 2. They will exert themselves to the utmost to accommodate the friends who may be in attendance. I think we shall be able to accommodate 300 comfortably. We have 4 large hotels well kept, which can accommodate some 200 more—boarding houses &c. There will be no difficulty in accommodating all who come.

3. We have a large commodious meeting house which will be cheerfully opened.

4. I have no doubt the attendance on the deliberations of the society will be large. Our citizens generally will attend.

5. Our town would be the most central in Ohio, and the easiest of access to the largest portion of our anti-slavery friends.

6. Our town has gone through a thorough purgation from drunkenness and drinking. Our meetings will not be molested in the least. In view of all the facts I am prepared to say appoint your meeting here. I know of no point in the state where the influence of such a meeting would be better."

After such an invitation as this, there can be no backwardness on the part of our friends. We wish the anti-slavery papers in the state would call special attention to the meeting. Will our exchange papers please to copy the notice.

1st WARD MEETING.

The first Ward meeting on Thursday night last was a very large one—as large as the ward meetings during the Tippecanoe excitement last fall. The speakers were Messrs Moore and Chase. Mr. Moore is a mechanic, and until lately when he became disgusted with the pro-slavery policy of his party, was a well known Democrat.

Our cause is onward in this city. People manifest more and more interest in the principles and movements of the Liberty party.

We hope the rest of the wards will be as much alive as the first. Why sleep the Liberty men of the 5th ward?

SIXTH WARD LIBERTY MEETING.

The Liberty meeting of the sixth ward will meet at the Engine House, on 5th st. west of Smith, on Thursday evening next, April 7th, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Addresses on the political principles of the Liberty Party may be expected. The citizens generally are invited.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.] Washington City, March 29th, 1842.

Dr. Bailey—My last letter closed with the account of the virtual expulsion of our excellent friend, Mr. Giddings, and the audacious violation of the Constitutional freedom of speech in his person. The least reflection was sufficient to show the serviles that they had made a very gross blunder. Mr. Giddings was no indiscreet boy, no man of headlong passions and immature judgment; but one of the most prudent, judicious men in Congress, a man already gray-headed; one whose character was established too firmly to be shaken by a splenetic vote of censure, from a disorderly and half riotous body like the House; and a man from whose lips an enlightened and sympathizing constituency would receive, with willing ears, the tale of the oppressions the Slave Power was practicing, and of the fetters it was forging for them and their children. A glance at the political almanac showed them that his immense majority was too strong to be shaken, even if a servile could be found willing, under such circumstances to receive the mantle of Benedict Arnold, by running against him. And any thing like carrying the question to the polls they dreaded more, the more they reflect upon it. And the Democrats, too, began to utter curses, loud and deep, at their own folly, in allowing the first man in all their ranks, from the West, Weller, with his barely nominal majority of 50, in a strongly abolition District, to sacrifice himself, by becoming the mere tool of a Whig slaveholder, to propitiate his offended constituents, who cursed him for his seeming uprightness in the case of Mr. Adams, and in regard to the right of petition. Weller is to be pitied, as well as contemned. With a fine intellect, and such personal advantages as few possess, he might become the favorite orator of the House. But his doom of shame is written.

Wednesday morning renewed the agitation, first on a motion to print 500 copies of all the proceedings in the case, made by the calm and timid Everett of Vt., and urged with great decision, but in vain, and then on sundry efforts to amend the journal, which consumed several hours. Some of the amendments referred to efforts made to secure Mr. Giddings the right of defending himself. But the principal struggle was made on a motion by Weller, a motion that shows both the weakness of his position and that of the majority and the meanness of it, viz. that he offered to withdraw the P. Q., to give Mr. G. a chance to defend himself provided he (Mr. G.) would renew it the moment he had done. Goode moved to amend the motion, so as to show that the speaker decided this to be out of order, which was the fact. Goode said he did not advise his colleague to refuse to speak as a matter of grace and favor; but it was honorable to him that he would not. It was idle to talk of his being allowed to defend himself. As well might they say, the same of the criminal, who was allowed to make his confession with the halberd about his neck. They would find there was some spirit left in Ohio, yet! More he would have said, but his voice was drowned by the nabobs, who discovered that it was out of "order" to utter the indignant feelings of a freeman, even though that freeman was a native Virginian! The agitation of the House all day was extreme. The loan bill was taken up, at 2 1-2 o'clock, and somebody went to talking, who it was, or what was said, nobody cared a straw. Even the attractions of Clay's concluding speech on the tariff, that drew a throng of the fair sex to the Senate chamber, could not prevent the assemblage of little knots of members, in every corner, to engage in eager discussions of the results of the case. The northern members were intensely excited. A sample or two of remarks will show you the feeling prevalent. Habersham of Ga. was justifying the vote of censure, in the presence of Mr. Adams. The latter with great energy exclaimed against it as destructive of the freedom of speech. "There ought to be no freedom of speech," said the consistent overseer! "That," said Mr. A., "confirms what I have often said, that the spirit of liberty cannot exist in a slaveholding community. All pretensions to it are hypocrisy."

Cravens of Ia., was talking to a group of slaveholders and serviles on the subject. Said he, addressing a Kentuckian, "Triplett! Tell us, how long was it after they passed votes of censure in the national assembly, before they began to use the guillotine! About a year, was it? I reckon it will be about 18 months in this country!" Their faces looked black, as the scorching rebuke tingled in their ears.

The outrage, added to the other events of the Session has opened the eyes of not a few to the fact that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the continuance of public or private liberty, and their expressions of feeling are such as we are accustomed to hear in our Liberty Party conventions—among the most decided are the few democrats who had the manliness to stand up boldly for the right. On the whole, the event will result in great good here. What the People will have to say of this boldest invasion of their constitutional rights ever perpetrated, remains to be seen. If their regard for themselves has not utterly died in their bosoms, their voice cannot be doubtful. Thursday morning, Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolve that hereafter no member should be censured without an opportunity to defend himself. But the vote was not two-thirds for a suspension. The same morning a paper with such names as Everett

of Vt., Brockway of Conn., Barnard of N. Y., & Winthrop & Saltonstall of Mass., & similar names not at all known, was sent round calling a meeting to consider Mr. Barnard's protest, or any other measure that might be deemed necessary to resist the encroachments made upon our liberties. The meeting was to take place the next morning at 10. The few or hesitation of the Ohio members made the meeting a failure. But their measure, (some capital resolves, virtually rescinding the vote of censure) was not received, the next day; nor would the House call the ayes and noes upon it. It is reported that another meeting will be held, and that the protest will be very numerously signed. Mr. Giddings left for Ohio the same day. You will find in the Intelligence spirited notes from Slade, Barnard and Irwin, which are worth copying. This closes the first chapter of this important history. If the matter could be remarked, I have no doubt it would be done by an immense majority. But the issue has been made up and it cannot be recalled. The people will meet it, and Congress will learn wisdom. This condemning voice of the press already begins to come back in tones of majesty and they are heard!

The fight over the Loan Bill, still continues, and a new feature was given to it on Friday, in consequence of the reception of a special message from the President, recommending a revision of the tariff, without regard to the compromise act, and the repeal of the land distribution bill, in order to pay the public debt, the expenses of the Government, and to provide for the unsettled state of our foreign relations. Wise, who had the floor for a six hours' speech, in defense of Tyler and the Guard, gave significance to the last reason, by fierce denunciations of war with England, and by talking of a 'negotiation with Mexico at the mouth of a Paixhan cannon,' and of a 'union with Texas, in similar strains. As the accredited organ of his party, these significant remarks were listened to with some interest. For a President, whose party is only a Corporal's Guard, may easily embroil a country so as to render war inevitable. And there is good reason to believe that Tyler and his party are bent upon this, so far as Mexico is concerned.

The speeches on Monday, in the Senate, from Mangum, and Barrow, and in the House from Gentry, Rayner, and Lane, of Ia. were considered as the official declaration of war, by the Clay Whigs upon the Tyler party! and it was bitter and personal almost without a parallel in the annals of parliamentary vulgarity. Lane's speech, the most carefully prepared speech, was able, indeed, but coarse and vituperative, beyond example, during this session, at least. Take a few phrases, at random, for illustration. All Webster's votes against the war of 1812 were recalled, and he was denounced as "Beelzebub, Prince of devils" among the other Tyler men! John C. Spencer was said, in classic phrase, "to breathe daggers and ratsbane," upon the whig party and the "friends of Van Buren" were contrasted with the Tyler men, as possessing at least, "the honor among thieves; not to betray their trust." Of Tyler, "he would not speak; for he would not speak out of the dead, nor revile the damned!" These will suffice as fair specimens of this new, excited by the message. In fact, the message is a master stroke of generalship, as it goes openly for discriminating tariff duties, while Clay in his resolves and speeches, falters and hesitates; and it cuts down his lobby, the land bill, and makes its repeal well nigh certain, and its postponement to a time unknown, quite so. Clay's only resource is open war, and that his friends must wage for him, to save him the odium of it, before the people.

Rayner, in his speech, very much to the annoyance of the ultra slaveholders, took the ground that he would not vote for a war with Mexico, while Tyler was President, unless on the extreme provocation, and that he would, never consent to make the Creole case a *casus belli*, and the British government would not surrender the Creole's men, either as criminals or as fugitives. Of course, there can be no tenable claim for any indemnity. Indemnity for what! On what principle can one be claimed! All that the subjects of Great Britain did was to protect some persons, freed by their own valor, from forcible re-enslavement, within their own territory, by a conspiracy of the American consul, and of certain captains and crews of American vessels lying in the harbor of Nassau. This is what every nation would be bound to do in similar circumstances. Wholesome municipal law went on the presumption that all men found within her jurisdiction were free of rights and in fact with a slaveholding nation where the presumption was different, the law and the duty might be different.

The loan bill will pass to-morrow, after one more day consumed as to-day has been, in party speeches, in such form as to make the whole amount of it \$17,000,000, and the time, 12 years.

The debate on Mr. Clay's resolutions still lingers. An amendment offered by Mr. Preston, proposing a repeal of the Land bill has been strongly contended to-day, by many members, without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Clay finds it hard to get off with the edat he expected. Perhaps the grand dinner and ball of April 14th, which is to crown his exit, will soothe his feelings, especially if his friends succeed in the popular demonstrations they are to attempt simultaneously, in favor of him as a candidate for the Presidency.

The tariff debate, in the Senate, has been marked by constant allusions to the India cotton question by the leading speakers. Mr. Calhoun made a feeble effort to show that the vast increase of India cotton is to be ascribed to temporary causes, and that there is still some hope for the poor planters. But the most intelligent Southern papers are letting the truth in, as fast as they dare. The St. Augustine News, anticipating the close of the Florida Slave Hunt, advises the planters, there, to turn their attention to the cultivation of sugar instead of cotton.

The invasion of Texas, of which the news reached you probably before it did us, has excited great commotion in this city, and among the slaveholders. The cry of the Southern press forward is almost unanimous. But no decent pretext for a war with Mexico now exists. And while the Cabinet may be well enough disposed to connive at an "armed emigration," which may eventually compromise our neutrality; I have the best authority for saying that they will not yield to the plans of the Texian landholders and declare war. Deep as they are in the plot of this annexation of Texas, they have some little respect for the proprietors of public international intercourse. Yesterday the city was full of rumors that a War Message was to be sent in, in the course of the day; but it did not come. That there is some collision between the United States Minister and the Mexican Government, is certain. And yesterday and to-day, some ominous sentences were uttered by King, Walker, Sevier and Preston, in relation to a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to it. This with the machinations of the war party to familiarize the public mind, gradually with the idea of war, and the presence and exertions of Gen. Coombs and other scape-graces makes the ground work of an hundred rumors of War.

But the war party, as yet so sober enough to see that a contest with Mexico inevitably drags after it a war with England; and that reflection restrains their violence. Their plan, so far as England is concerned, is, to get all they can by bluster and menace, but by no means to risk the hazards and chances of war with a nation having such tremendous power to injure them. Strange they that they cannot understand that England has had too much to do with slaveholders to be much concerned at their insolence.

The bill to extend the pre-emption right to the classes

excepted from it by the Land Bill of the Extra Session, has passed the Senate, after a strenuous opposition from Mr. Clay and his "white Charles." The West owes this measure to Mr. Roberts of Ill., a man wide awake to any thing that touches the interests of his constituents except the greatest of all conflicts, that between liberty and the slave power, to the despotism of which he is a very submissive slave.

A bill to establish naval schools, another to grant a certain portion of the public lands for the education of the deaf and dumb, and other matters of importance have been passed upon. The Senate are now waiting the action of the House on the great measures before them. One word more as to our friend Giddings. A N. Y. democratic member who has just returned from a tour in the interior of that State says the excitement on the subject among all classes of the people is very great. It is the common talk of indignant crowds at every turn, who see their own liberties bartered away without even the poor reward of treason, the thirty pieces of silver. Depend upon it, the voices of the people will terribly retort these traitors to the Constitutional rights of the people—every fresh illustration of the power of despotism over our land will lead the best portion of the people to rally, in ever increasing numbers around the banner of the Liberty. That party already makes its power felt, here, as well as elsewhere.

Said a well-read man to me, to-day, "Why have your abolition papers never given such appalling facts in relation to the control of slavery over the nation, years ago? Why it would have raised every body." He really saw, on a moment's reflection, that the changes was in the ears and eyes of the people. As we grow in political importance, the people and their leaders, thinkers, rather, [to give a new use to an old term] find our statements, facts and principles worthy of examination. And when examined, they find it easier to call us "traitors," like the classical noodle of the Madisonian or "British dissimulations," like Corporal Wise, of the Guard, than to dispute our facts, or refute our arguments.

Yours with regard,

WASHINGTON.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SIXTH BAPTIST CHURCH OF CINCINNATI, ADOPTED MARCH 20, 1842.

1. This Church is to be known as the Sixth Baptist Church of Cincinnati.

2. It shall be composed of baptized, that is to say, *impenitent believers* in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who give evidence that they are born of God and created anew in Christ Jesus by the operation of the Holy Ghost upon their hearts.

3. The brethren shall conduct the business of the church in general assembly, and there shall be no respect of persons, either on account of nation, tribe, condition or rank in society.

4. This church shall receive no charter of incorporation.

5. Any member in good standing in the church may object to the reception of any applicant for membership, and such objection shall prevent the admission of the applicant until the objector becomes reconciled.

6. Any member whose conduct or character is of fair standing in the church, shall upon regular application at a meeting of the church, receive a letter of dismission; and from the time of receiving the letter shall be considered no longer subject to the discipline of the church, nor entitled to any of the privileges of membership, nor shall he again receive into the church if any member therein object thereto.

7. A member may be excluded from the church for anti-christian doctrine, impiety, or immoral conduct and speech, but in every case shall have a full and fair trial.

8. All ministers and deacons of the church are to be regularly ordained by the laying on of the hands of a presbytery, before entering upon their respective official duties.

9. None but regularly ordained ministers are to administer baptism or the Lord's Supper, and the authority to rest with them to whom to administer these sacraments; but they are to be subject to the censure of the church or to removal from office for any abuse of this authority.

10. This church can have no fellowship with any professed christians who vend, make or drink intoxicating liquors, in such a way as to promote, encourage or tempt to their common use; nor who practice, connive at or in any way *designedly* uphold the involuntary slavery of human beings, or any other system of oppression whatsoever; nor who willfully neglect to supply with the gospel of Jesus Christ both written and by the preaching of the Word, the nations of the earth and every class of mankind under heaven; nor who willfully neglect to support or encourage whatever legitimately tends to promote good morals, piety and pure religion.

11. This church shall always cultivate a spirit of kindness, tolerance and charity among the members for one another and for others; and shall endeavor to live up to the spirit of the design for which our blessed Savior came into the world, viz: "to preach the gospel to the poor;" "to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

12. This church is never to adopt any rule, order or practice, at variance with the letter and spirit of the New Testament.

13. This church is to adopt no article of faith as binding upon the members thereof, that is not plainly deduced from the New Testament.

14. This church shall give no sanction to any attempt to suppress the freedom of speech, so long as the language is decorous, or does not subject a member to censure under the seventh article of this constitution.

15. Holding the foregoing articles to be in strict agreement with the spirit and principles of the New Testament, all who join this church are required to subscribe hereto; and hereby to covenant never to alter or change any of them in any way whatsoever, but endeavor to preserve them in the spirit and the letter as the Constitution of this church, looking unto God for grace to preserve us in the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace.

For the Philanthropist. LIBERTY MEETING—FIRST WARD.

At a numerous meeting of the Liberty men in the First Ward, at the Engine House on Sycamore street, on Thursday March 31, 1842, WM. TANNER was called to the chair and R. G. MITCHELL appointed secretary.

AMOS MOORE, being called upon, addressed the meeting in defence of the principles of the Liberty Party, and showed that in giving his support to them he was only carrying out, in good faith, the Democratic doctrines he had always held.

Mr. Moore, having concluded, was followed by S. P. CHASE, who dwelt upon the history of the country and the constitution, and showed the incompatibility of modern slaveholding pretensions, with the rights of the people as guaranteed by the constitution, and with the prosperity and safety of the country. Having concluded his remarks,

Mr. CHASE submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and after a brief but full testimony from A. R. CHASE, founded on personal acquaintance, to the private worth, political integrity, and eminent abilities of Mr. GIDDINGS, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, a Representative in Congress from the sixteenth Congressional District of this State, did on the

21st inst., present to the House of Representatives a series of resolutions touching most important interests of every portion of the Union, connected with a question now the subject of a negotiation, of a disgraceful and unconstitutional nature, between the United States and Great Britain, the result of which may eventually involve these nations in war; whereas, it is the duty of every good citizen, & particularly of every selected agent and Representative of the people to discountenance all efforts to extend slavery by negotiation or otherwise, beyond the territorial limits of the states in which it exists, or to involve the country in war for that purpose; and whereas, for having faithfully performed this duty, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives have passed a vote of censure upon the said Representative from Ohio, without even affording him an opportunity to be heard in his defence, in violation of law, order, and propriety: Therefore,

Resolved, That the people hold the conduct of said mission as altogether unconstitutional and unwarrantable and as deserving and receiving their severest censure.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, Slavery is against natural right, and therefore dependent on positive law for its existence and continuance, and that no person can be constitutionally held as a slave within the jurisdiction of the United States, on land or sea, except within the limits, and under the laws of one of the States.

Resolved, That a negotiation for the re-enslavement of persons, once held as slaves under the laws of one of the states, who have become free in consequence of having been voluntarily taken beyond the limits of such state upon the high seas, is as palpably unconstitutional, as would be a negotiation for the manumission of the slaves in any of the states, or for the surrender of the territory of a state to a foreign power, or for the assumption of the state-debts by the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the proper duty, shamefully negotiated, of our minister to England is, to obtain a settlement of the questions relating to our North-western boundary, and to induce the Government of Great Britain to open the English markets to our breadstuffs, our provisions, our raw materials, and our manufactures, by which means the prosperity of the West, now depressed in consequence of the want of a safe and adequate market, may be revived and augmented.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Senators from this State, and the Representative from this District, to be submitted to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that another copy be forwarded to the Hon. J. R. Giddings.

On motion, Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a committee of three citizens of the First Ward, to act for the Liberty Party, in the Ward, in such manner as they shall deem most advisable.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers.

WM. TANNER, Chairman.

R. G. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DR. BAILEY.—The question as to the rights of the States to pass laws respecting fugitives from labor in another State has acquired new and additional importance since the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case (as it is called,) of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The authority of reclamation rests upon the following provisions.

The Ordinance of July 1787 sixth article, has the following proviso, "Provided always that any person escaping into the same (meaning the Territory N. W. of the Ohio river,) from whom labor or service is lawfully due, may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The Constitution of the United States adopted by the Convention, September 17th 1787, contains the following clause: "No person held to service and labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

The 3rd Section of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 12th, 1793, is as follows:

"The late opinion of the Supreme Court in the case above mentioned I understand to be, 'That the Constitution of the United States, authorizes the claimant or his duly authorized agent to arrest in any state a person who he says is a fugitive from labor from another State, without any judicial process, and then to take such person before any Judge of the circuit or district court of the United States in order to establish such claim; that the act of 1793 can give no authority to any State officer to act in the case; That the states have no power to legislate on the subject.'

I take it as obvious that this decision, (I shall speak of Ohio only,) strikes at the sovereignty of the State, and converts her into a mere petty corporation existing only by the breath of Congress & subject in all her important interests to the constant control of that body.

In the first place it annuls the provision of the Ordinance of 1787. By the lawful reclamation therein mentioned is meant State legislation exclusive of legislation by the General Government; and this ordinance is to remain forever unalterable unless by common consent. The Constitution of the United States was not intended to repeal or abrogate any of the six articles of the Ordinance nor can it be rightfully construed to affect in any manner their full operation in our State. It is to be remembered that in the Ordinance, in the Constitution of the United States, & in the act of Congress 1793, fugitives from labor are constantly called persons, & that they are a part of the people must be admitted. The Constitution of the State provides that the people shall be secure in their person &c. from unwarrantable searches and seizures, and that every person not named &c., are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, is an entire prostration of our State sovereignty, both under the Ordinance, and the Constitution of the State, taking from her the power of providing by her own laws for the protection of the person; of the fugitive from violence while within the State, and to prevent him or her from being transported out of the State without the trial by jury which the Constitution declares shall be inviolate. These monstrous results follow from the decision of the Supreme Court, and that same decision upholds the delivery of fugitives from justice, by declaring that no state officer is competent to execute any act of Congress. If this decision is to stand, an entire new code respecting both kinds of fugitives must be enacted by Congress. Let the people and states see to it.

* See second page, under editorial head.—Ed. Phil.

THE RICH WIFE.

A PRACTICAL TALE OF THE TIMES.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"I wish Mary Elliott was richer," exclaimed Charles Masters, as if thinking aloud, breaking the silence which had now lasted for more than five minutes at his friend's dinner table.

"And I second your wish, Masters," answered his companion, coolly cracking an almond, and drawing the wine towards him, "since you seem so heartily in earnest—although I cannot see why you should desire it so much. Is there not something more than a mere interest there, eh? Masters."

"To be candid with you there is, or rather would be if Mary was but rich. I have often been on the point of telling you my sentiments, but something has always intervened to prevent me. Now, however, I will put my confession off no longer. I admire, ardently admire Miss Elliott, and I am satisfied I could love her, provided she were only wealthy. You need not smile, I am not as you would suppose, a fortune hunter—that is I do not consider a fortune the *ne plus ultra* in a wife—but as my means at present are just equal to my own wants I cannot afford to get married unless I wed a bride who has some money at least."

"Stop—let me understand you. You say you cannot afford to get married because your income is only sufficient for your own wants. Now it is but the other day that you told me your profession yielded you two thousand dollars a year, surely it is not impossible to live, even when married, on such an income. I make a bare fifteen hundred, and yet I should not be afraid to venture matrimony to-morrow, although it is true I should calculate on increasing my income in a year or two."

"Exactly; but you were always a saving fellow, even with your pocket money at school, when I have always liked to live a little more expensively. Now two thousand dollars will just allow me to live as I wish, but even then I must be as a bachelor. There is my horse, and then my private parlor, and there is my annual trip to the springs—all these I must have, and to have them I must spend my two thousand. Now if I get married, without I wed an heiress, I should have to give up all these, in other words I must surrender my tilbury and go on foot, when my wife must patronize the omnibus or stay at home. Just think of it, the lady of Charles Masters, Esq. Attorney at Law, running after a Chesnut street omnibus, whenever she is tired and wishes to return home."

"All very humorous, my dear fellow, join me in a glass, but still it has but little to do with the question, and since you have consulted me, I will," he continued smiling, "give you, as old women say, a bit of my mind. I dislike as much as you, to deprive a wife of the comforts of life, but with your income, or even mine, there is little danger of that. The very things you cling to so perversely are luxuries, and mere luxuries, nothing else under the sun. Possessions of the love of some virtuous woman, you would soon learn to do without them, and, enjoy ten fold more happiness than you do now. Believe me my dear fellow, you are misleading yourself on this important subject. It is not necessary that you should marry an heiress. You can live and respectably too, on your present income, then after that, with your talents, and the stand manner will give you, you need have nothing to fear. I do not speak what I am not willing to practice. You are a lawyer and I am a physician. Your profession can be made available sooner than mine. You have two thousand a year and I have but fifteen hundred, and yet I am about to be married, and that, to me, may as well tell you, Mary's youngest sister. You have seen her, I believe but once, for she returned only last week from New York, where, however, I met her last summer during my three months sojourn there. I have every reason to believe we shall be happy even," and again he smiled, "on a bare fifteen hundred a year."

"You surprise me," said Masters after a pause, "but still there is a difference between your case and mine. Mary has a high view of things, and as she could not, if married to me, live, at least for some years, in the style in which her father lives, she would, you may depend upon it, grow discontented and peevish. You shake your head, but I am certain it would be so. Even if I could give up comforts which you call luxuries, she could not."

"Stop, my dear fellow, you misrepresent Mary. I know her well. She is not the kind of girl you pretend she is. I will not enter into the details, but of this I can assure you, and here he emphasized his words, "that if Mary could love a man she would cheerfully give up every thing but the bare necessities of life to follow his fortunes."

"Well, well, it may be. She is at any rate an angel. I have had hard work to keep from falling in love with her, although conscious of the folly of uniting my lot to hers in the present state of my finances. Confound this money—why had she not a few thousand, or why am I not richer? I must stop thinking of her, or going there so often, for," and here he paused and added, "it cannot be. There is Charlotte Spencer, whom all my relatives wished me to marry—she is rich, pretty and accomplished, I suppose she has to propose to her, though heaven knows, if Mary had but half her money I would prefer her. Well, after all, there is an old saying, 'that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.'"

"As you please, Masters, but you are still deceiving yourself by calling comfort poverty and pretending that you will beggar your even with two thousand. I will say no more of Mary except that I believe a nobler or more beautiful woman you will never find. She is a treasure in herself. Nor will I say ought of Miss Spencer, beyond a word—I fear she has a bad temper. And now my dear fellow, let us dismiss this matrimonial debate and take our cigars—here are some choice Havanas."

Charles Masters, as our readers will have seen, was one of those young men who, without being an actual fortune-hunter, deem some money indispensable in a wife, although as in his case, they veil their real character from themselves by a course of deceptive sophistry, and will not admit the actual selfishness of their views. His friend, Harry Prescott was of a different character. Love with him, was a pure, unalloyed passion, a sentiment in which nothing base took part—a holy exalted feeling which filled the heart with sunshine, and would have made even privation endurable. He loved Ellen Elliott with his whole soul, and had long been satisfied that his union was already settled. Indeed, as he said the determination of his friend, for he knew that Charles was a favorite with Mary, although, as yet the feeling had not on her part ripened into a warmer sentiment—more, however, because the attentions of Charles had been nothing more than those of an acquaintance, and the strict principle in which Mary had been brought up, would not suffer her to throw away her affections unsought, and thus perhaps shipwreck her happiness forever. It

was with an inward sigh, therefore, that Prescott heard, a few days after the above conversation, that the attentions of Charles to Miss Spencer were becoming of the most marked character. He was also aware that Masters no longer visited the Elliotts. The love for display had triumphed over affection.

Meanwhile time had slipped rapidly away, and rumors began to be prevalent that Charles had proposed for and been accepted by Miss Spencer. In a little time the report was confirmed by those who were believed to know, and to set all doubt at rest, it was authorized by Charles himself. He met Prescott casually, for of late they had been less intimate than formerly.

"Ah my good monitor," said he laughingly, "they tell me you and Ellen are to be married in a fortnight. Is it so? Glad to hear it. But I shall not be long behind you—since I come to think of it, we shall be married on the same day. Miss Spencer is a fine dashing girl—a cool fifty thousand is hers—we shall live in some style, but you must come and see us. Cards and all that sort of thing will be sent to you. But I forgot—I've an appointment to look at a pair of carriage horses at eleven, and it only wants a few minutes of that hour—Good bye: I'll see you so."

"There goes a fine fellow who is about to sacrifice his happiness to his love of display," mused Prescott, as his eye followed the receding form of his friend; and with a sigh he turned and walked on.

They were married—Prescott and his wife seeking their simple yet comfortable home, while Mr. and Mrs. Masters were whirled off on a fashionable tour from which they returned in due time to astonish the town by their splendid entertainments. But alas, even before the honeymoon was over, Masters found that his friend's anticipations were true, and that Mrs. Masters, though rich, beautiful and accomplished, threatened, by a peevish temper to embitter his life. As time elapsed, moreover, the evil only increased, and about two months after the wedding, it was more than doubled by an event which then occurred. This was nothing more than the discovery—then first made by the final settlement of Mr. Spencer's estate—that his daughter was not in reality worth but a bare ten thousand dollars. The knowledge of this circumstance could not fail to irritate a husband whose chief motive in marrying was to possess himself of his wife's fortune—ermination and recriminations ensued between the ill-mated pair—and as usual, the interviews ended in a flood of tears on the part of the lady, and a volley of curses on that of the gentleman. Seizing his hat, Masters rushed from the house in no very enviable state of mind. Almost the first person he met was a mutual acquaintance of himself and Prescott.

"Ah! Masters—the very man I wanted to see—have you heard the news—I am glad of it for both their sakes, I see you are ignorant, and I am the first one to bring you the intelligence. Well, then, Prescott had a glorious windfall in the way of fortune, his wife and her sister Mary have fallen co-heiresses to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, left by an East Indian uncle, whom they had not heard from for twenty years. I once thought you and Mary would be married, but I was mistaken, she has been engaged a month and more to Mr. Leicester, your old rival. But I must hurry on. You look ill. I hope all is well at home. Remember me to your bride."

Masters did not speak, but in his heart he cursed the day he ever saw Miss Spencer; or refused the love of such an angel as Mary Elliott, for filthy lucre. He was rightly punished, in being tied for life to a peevish, extravagant, comparatively portionless woman.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

Cut Feed.

Mr. Editors:—The scarcity and consequent high price of good hay render it an object of importance with the farmer to make the best possible disposition of his inferior kinds of fodder: in this endeavor he will find material assistance in the use of cut feed. Although this kind of feed has been in use some time, there are few that fully appreciate its value.

Some, having commenced its use with an incomplete apparatus for its preparation, having fed it out irregularly and in too large quantities, after a few trials have laid it aside as unprofitable for not impracticable; other, having a knowledge of the result of these ill-conducted experiments have come to like conclusions.

The main design of this article is to point out those causes on which success in the use of this kind of food depends.

Three things are essential to success in the use of cut feed: complete apparatus, good preparation and regularity in the time of giving, and in the quantity given.

For a few animals, to have a complete apparatus, is not necessary to have an expensive one—a common knife straw cutter, a tub, a watering pot, a light manure fork and a box to receive the food out of which the animal is to eat, are all the articles requisite to constitute this apparatus. Such has been the simple one I have used the last seven years in feeding one, and sometimes two horses—the aggregate cost of which did not exceed six dollars.

For a large number of animals a more expensive cutter and a larger receiver become necessary. Tubs may be obtained from the common molasses hoghead by sawing the same in two at the bung hole. The apparatus in readiness, the straw is to be finely cut and evenly placed in the tub; it is then to be slightly wet in order to cause an adhesion of the meal to the straw, so as to prevent the former from settling to the bottom of the tub. The meal is next to be equally scattered over the surface; and the process completed by mixing the ingredients with the fork, adding at different times as much water as is necessary to render the mixture complete. In community with the above, a box three feet in length, two in breadth, nine or ten inches in height, and firmly held together by straps of hoop iron fastened around the corners and across the bottom, should be placed before and slightly inclining towards each animal; into this the prepared food is turned. The inclination of the box towards the animal is to enable him the more easily to secure the liquid portion of the preparation.

Animals should be regularly fed; attention to this rule is essential to their health and thrift—Horses require feeding but three times each day on short feed, with an additional foddering of good hay at night three times during each week. Neat stock require in addition long feed twice daily, once in the morning and once at night.

The precise quantity necessary for each animal can be ascertained only by feeding; it is better to err in not giving enough than in giving too much. If an animal is overfed he becomes dainty, eats lazily and renders his mess foul by long breathing over it; one so kept will certainly become unhealthily and grow poor.

Few animals at first will eat cut feed with relish. An animal unaccustomed to its use should be fed with a small quantity; this should consist of good hay finely cut, and having a large proportion

tion of meal. He should not be again fed until he has eaten up clearly his first allowance. The experimentalist must not feel discouraged if the animal, notwithstanding the particular pains he has taken to render his food palatable, should allow it to remain twenty-four or thirty-six hours before him untasted; hunger at last compels him to eat.

When he gets so as to eat his mess readily, straw may be mixed with the hay and its proportion gradually increased.

It should be added to one of the messes as often as every other day. A few years since I kept one horse on long feed exclusively during the whole year; and also an account of the hay and grain consumed and the bedding used by him during this period. The expense of his keeping amounted to one hundred and fifteen dollars. The average price of hay during that year was thirteen dollars; of corn one dollar, and of oats fifty cents. The horse worked every day.

Since then I kept an account for six months of the expenses of a horse kept on cut feed, and working every day as the former; the cost of thus keeping a horse one year, according to the estimate thus made from my account, would be seventy five dollars. Hay, when this experiment was made, was one dollar less on the ton; the prices of corn and oats were the same.

Horses kept in this way and used but little can be kept for a much less sum—say from \$45 to \$50 per annum.

It may be of some interest to your readers to know the relative proportion of articles requisite to keep a horse on cut feed one year; the following is my estimate:

1 ton English hay, at \$12,	\$12
2 1/2 tons Oat, Wheat, or Rye straw, at \$4	\$10
53 bushels corn, at \$1.00, or 106 bushels oats, at 50.	\$58

I think horses thrive better on meal made from corn and oats in the proportion of three parts by measure of the corn to two parts of oat, than on meal made from either grain singly.

Before closing this article I would just say to those who object to this kind of feed on account of the extra labor required, that they expend double the amount of labor in preparing food for their swine that is requisite to prepare cut feed for the same number of horses or neat cattle.

CHARLES A. SAVORY.

Contocookville, Jan. 19, 1842.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

At Wholesale and Retail. Calicoes, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Kitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripes, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks, also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,) wishing any of the above goods can have them sent by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded.

N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be free from slave labor. Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact.

CHARLES WISE, N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th 1842.

NOTICE.

The subscriber designs to open a select school at the house of Mr. Wm. Poe, in the Township of Storrs, on the 4th day of April next.

Desired information may be obtained by reference to Rev. J. Blanchard, Cincinnati, or Rev. H. Bushnell, Storrs. Terms, three dollars per quarter.

J. M. FRENCH. P. S. Board may be obtained in the family of Mr. Poe, or in the vicinity of the school if application is made immediately.

\$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renewed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the proprietor claimed it would do.

The above medicine is recommended for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, difficulty of Breathing, pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of Opium or its spiritual preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack nostrums forced upon the community by unprincipled and mercenary quacks, for the purpose of robbing the public of their money, and inflicting injury they should know such mixtures always procure.

Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant remedy is entirely free of Opium, and all other violent narcotics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances.

Sold only at No. 77 Sycamore street, near Lower Market street. Price one dollar.

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN,

devoted to the interests of protestant christianity, literature, science, education, the arts, agriculture, the moral enterprise of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence.

"Knowledge is the light of heaven: free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly."

For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an Independent, Religious, and Literary Journal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among all classes of the community. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Free from those features of Sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community need to be informed—a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of

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Fifth st, 5 doors East of Vine, North side.

The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J. A. Burnett, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he displays Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually executed.

December 22nd, 1841.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

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GROCERIES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Near Float Bridge, Cleveland.

PETER'S PILLS.

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.—N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these truly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canada, Western Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have tried give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestley Peters.

Dear Sir—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever used.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Bilious Fever, I would recommend Peter's Pills in preference to all other kinds.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EMERSON, is considered sufficient.

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Priestley Peter's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest to use.

Consumption.

Sweeps of thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would ever relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect.

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnessed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the earth.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st, was cured of a very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozenges, when all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st, suffered a year with a very hard cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony, Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Chessman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, unite in the use of articles of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause—little suspecting worms are literally eating their way through Sherman's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering, and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st, Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of his misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in ten days she was cured with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life.

The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break it, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. &c.

Several persons have called at the warehouse, to express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miraculous effects these plasters have effected.

Mr. Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 25 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 12 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candy; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sherman's Worm Candy, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12-1/2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines—Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glasco, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon. Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West Indies.

VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co. New York City; by Donie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc., and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and Organist at Fourth Street Church, etc.—Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are an inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp," Volume One. It is intended to meet the demands of the general repository, of the "Gem in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations.

From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.

From the Boston Spectator.

We hope all will encourage Mason's Sacred Harp. We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hesitate not to say, that it is the best work extant.

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sacred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations anywhere.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Mason's Sacred Harp. The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "Gems in Melody and Harmony." Every denomination will promote devotional Psalmody by adopting this collection as the standard of church music.

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music.

Mason's Sacred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction.

From the Journal.

We are familiar with all of Mason's